

PART TEN

ART WORK

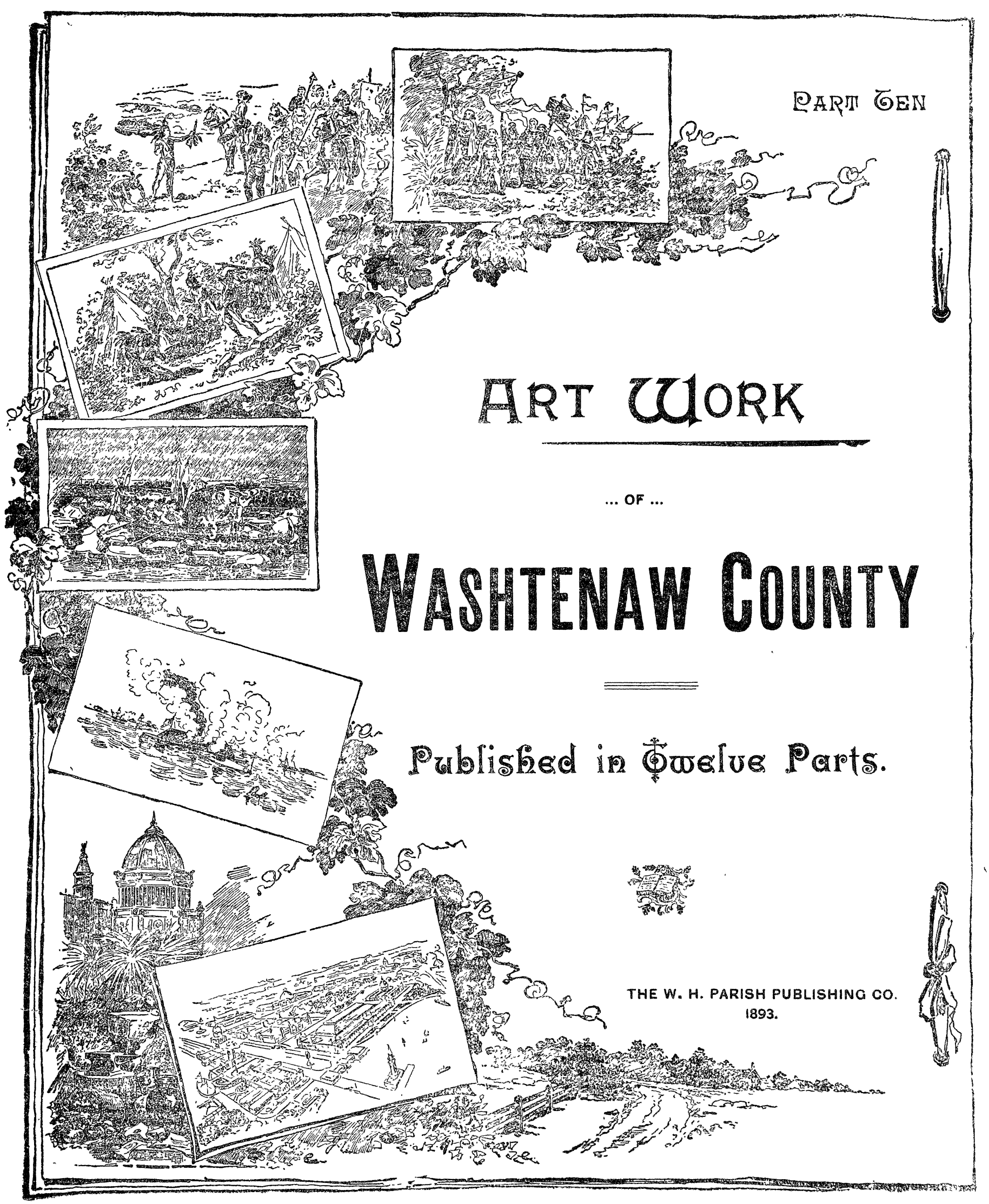
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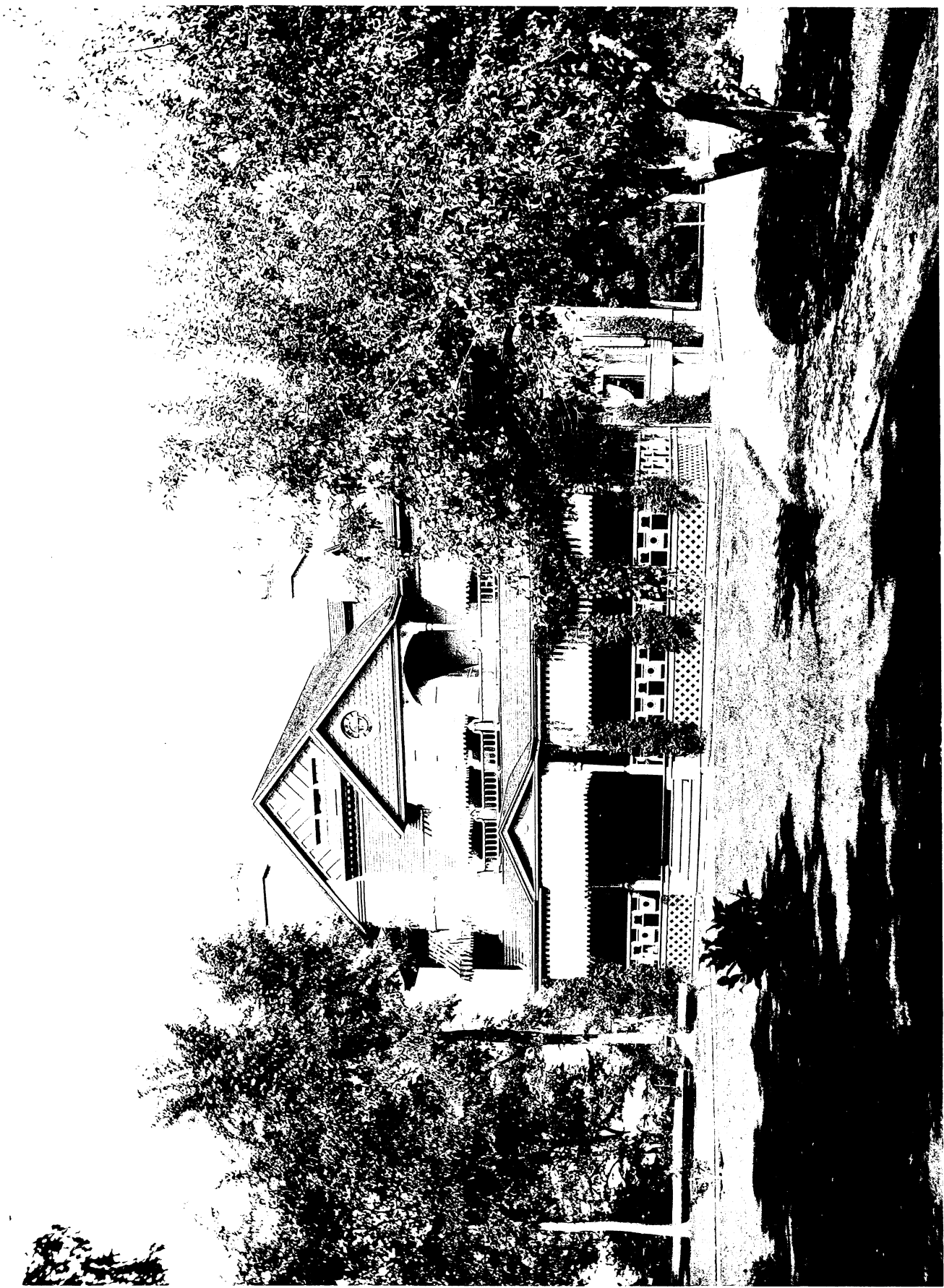
WASHTENAW COUNTY

Published in Twelve Parts.



THE W. H. PARISH PUBLISHING CO.
1893.

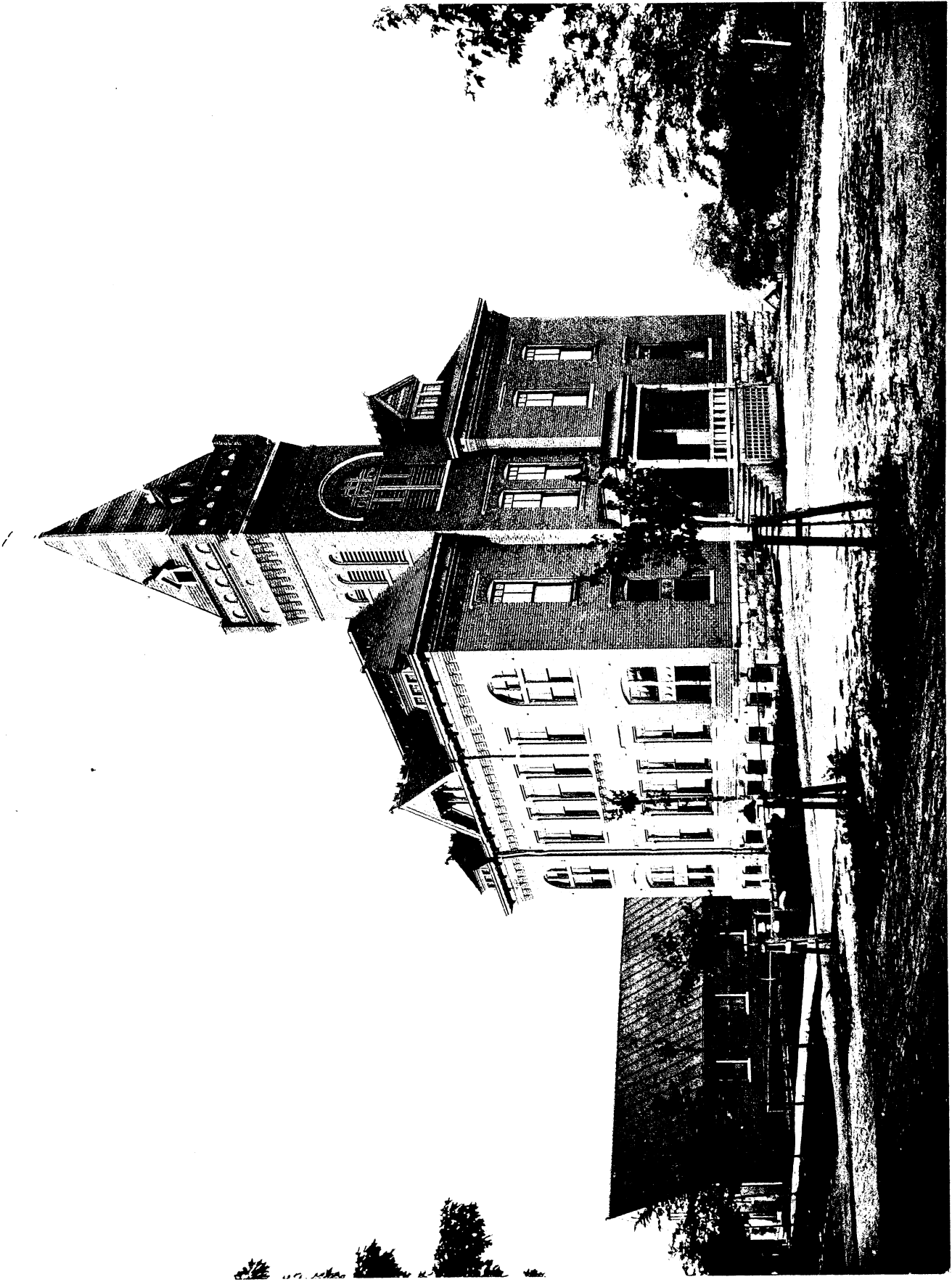




KEELEY INSTITUTE AT YPSILANTI.



MAIN STREET, SOUTH FROM ANN STREET—ANN ARBOR.



ST. THOMAS CATHOLIC CHURCH—ANN ARBOR.



VIEW ON THE HURON RIVER.



RESIDENCE OF MR. C. F. EBERBAUGH—ANN ARBOR.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. A. BEALS—ANN ARBOR.



CORNER CHICAGO ROAD AND ADRIAN STREET—SALINE.

with a faculty of five professors, Dr. Sager presiding. In its first year, ninety-one students were enrolled.

In 1852, Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., of New York, was made the first president of the University and with his coming may be dated the real development of the University. This wonderful man was thoroughly imbued with the Prussian ideas of education. So generous and comprehensive were his ideas, that Dr. Frieze did not exaggerate when he said: "This University, whatever may be its progress toward the highest development, whatever amplitude it may attain in the variety of its departments or the diversity of its learning, will always represent and can never go beyond the ideal held up before it by its first president."

At once the citizens of Ann Arbor raised money for increasing the library, and the citizens of Detroit contributed funds for erecting an observatory, over which Prof. Brunnow presided. His most eminent pupil was James C. Watson, who succeeded him, and whose brilliant discoveries added so much to the fame of the University.

At first dormitories were built on the University campus, but in 1856 they were done away with and the students thereafter were treated as citizens of Ann Arbor, and the buildings were converted into recitation rooms.

In 1852 a scientific course was established. In 1856 a chemical laboratory was built. The same year a school of engineering was established. In 1859 the law department was established and the first three professors appointed were Thomas M. Cooley, James E. Campbell and Charles I. Walker. The law building was not built, however, until 1863.

The University steadily advanced in numbers and greatly increased in usefulness during the administration of President Tappan, but differences having arisen between the regents and the president, a resolution was passed in 1863 removing Dr. Tappan from office, much to the regret of all lovers of higher education. A great deal of excitement was caused by this act.

Rev. Erastus O. Haven was now appointed president of the University. He found the University with 652 students and a wide reputation. His administration of six years was a highly successful one and by 1864 the number of students had risen to 856, increasing three years later to 1255. A school of Mines was established in 1865, and a school of Pharmacy in 1868. The library was largely increased, as was also the museum.

